Weekly free Press.

Hon. STEPHEN ROYCE,

TOR LIEUT: GOVERNOR Hon. RYLAND FLETCHER,

TOR THURSTION,

Hon. Henry M. Bates, of Northfield. County Convention.

The Freemen of Chittenden County, " who are opposed to the pro-slavery policy of the present national administration, to the propagandists of slavery of whatever name, throughout the Union; and who are in favor of protecting the rights of the Free States," are requested to meet in County Convention. at STANTON'S INN, in ESSEX, on TI ES-DAY THE 10TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate County Officers for the year ensuing, and to transact any

other business thought proper when met. S. H. PARKHURST, T J. S. ADAMS, JOSLAH TUTTLE. AMOS HORART.

Barlington, June 21, 1855 BURLINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

State Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the Clairman of the State Committees, the Convention as-sembled at the Town Hall, in Burlington, June 27th, at H o'clock. A. M., and was called to order by Hox. Jour Pouren On motion, HON, ALVAH SABIN was

appointed President Pro Tem. and C. H. HAVDEN and Z. K. PANGRORS, Secretaries pro-

On motion a Committee of one from each journed one die County was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Committee on Organization.

B. B. Newton of Frankish County John Lyman of Chittendett C. H. Hayden of Rutland Portus Baxter of Orleans Wen Nash of Addison O. H. Platt of Windham

John Porter of Windsor J. S. Morrill of Orange E. J. Newcomb of Washington J. M. Hotchkiss of Lamoille

A. M. Kinney of Grand Isla On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare and present resolutions for the consideration of the Convention Committee on Resolutions

E P. Walton, Jr., J. M. Hotchkiss, J. S. Morrill. P. P. Leavens J. H. Barrett. C. H. Hayden. Geo. W. Benedict. C. H. Chapman H. Kirkland

The Committee on permanent organization reported the following names.

For President, HON, MANAH SABIN Hos. Sor't P. Smoot Glas. Jons Pres.

G. G. BENEDICT. Z. K. PASGRORS. W. P. Davis. For Seretaries. And they were severally appointed. On motion the Convention resolved itself into County Conventions to appoint gentlemen from the several counties equal in numher to the Senators to form a committee to bring in nominations for the State officers

and for a State Committee. The following names were reported for the Nominating Committee

Addison County, Win. Nash, N. Guind in Chittenden Co. F. W. Baldwin, D. H. Onion, G. W. Benedict. Franklin Co. Cyrus Hotebkis, B. B. New

ton, II. Stevens. Lamoette Co. Addison Barber Grand Ide Co. A. M. Kinney Orange Co. N. A. Taylor, B. W. Bartin

Orleans Co. Portus Baxter. Rutiansi Co. John Osgood, C. M. Willard, C H. Hayden. Washington Co. E. J. Newcomb. Perley

Belknap Windsor Co. John Porter, W. Steele, C H Chapman, A. Stimson.

Windfam Co. E. Kirkland, O. H. Platt On motion, the Convention adjourned till

Afternoon Session The Convention reassembled at the lour

The Committee on nominating a State aggressions, capped by the wicked repeal of Ticket, reported by their Chairman the folseveral State Offices.

For Governor HON. STEPHEN ROYCE of East Berkshire. There are those there who are willing t For Lieut. Governor. HON. RYLAND FLETCHER, of Cavendish

For Tecasurer HON. HENRY M. BATES, of Northfield. These nominations were severally adopted

State Committee for the year ensuing ter, Hon. Bliss N. Davis, Hon. Rolla Gleason,

and confirmed unanimously.

of the day.

David S. Church, A. S. Root, James S. Hon. Alvah Sabin being called upon ad

usual ability and interest.

Hon. Portus Baxter and Austin Beecher, also a diressed the Convention

which were adopted.

altar of Liberty, we find no occasion to abute one jot or tittle from the ferror which last year led the trations, specifies personal and party preparity and merge all minor differences of opinion in one would lead to new divisions, so new and during the admission of Missouri as a slave state. by the minority of the late National Convention at maintained at the time that that admir feather spirit, echo their response in our own behalf-and for every fieldful our of our liberty-leving mate. To that perfldy of the repeal of the Missouri composation has now been added the crime or tital in saving for freedom what could be saved. war - the intra-mu of an armod mab of Missourians over the whole system. Sexuping above all parties which do not tamely submit to its beheats divert-

BY NATIONAL -FREEDOM -ROTIONAL! As a local them that they wish to be dumb on the most ceedings of the council after the adoption of the ound, confined within the Slave States, we would cheerfully leave it, as our fathers left it, for medisation. As an aggressive power in the nation, and an unruly member, in the language of the Hely one of Israel, we reverently and earnestly say-" Cut it off and cost it from thee."

off and east it from thee."

1. Resolvel. That we do hereby realism in all their parts the resolutions and pletiges of the State Couventions of the Freemen of Vermont, holden on the oth of June and the 13th of July, 1851.

2. Resolvel, That as by open perfuly all former compromises on Slavery have been rendered morally and and void, and all future compromises morally impossible, we hereby borservar all Compromises, past or future, "the Fugility Slave law of 1850 included," and plant ourselves immutably upon the Platform of the Fathers of the Republic, or practically enunclated in the Ordinance of 1757—"No Slavery ourselves, that the late infraction by force of the right of settlers in Kaness to the free had only turbule of the right of settlers in Kaness to the free had sufficiently describes of the elective franchise, was an

the right of settlers in Kansas to the free and mults-turbed exercise of the elective transferies, was an outrage which must be repudiated in all its conse-quences by the National Executive and by Congress, in obsidience to that chape of the Constitution which guarantees to the American people "a Republican form of Government," and in respect to the supreme right of American Citizens to east their suffrages "answerved by fear and unasced by force." I. Resolved, That chinging to the Federal Union and Government, in their original parity, as the rock of National Liberty, National Defence, Na-tional Peace and National Properties, and regarding Sayery as the source of real dangers, a found out

is Resided, That in the sentiment of "No Stavents of Critics of the Stave States" of Stavents occas, Engineer National, "— implying that slavery is a local evil and the creature of lead law, is to be left forever undiscurbed by the Fesical Research of the States share it exists, and its extension beyond that limit forever excluded by public probabilities—we find a ground of entlement, just alike to the Slave States and the free, and therefore practicable and wise. For such a extinguish, and therefore practicable and wise, for such a extinguish probabilities of property, and hereby invite the comperation of all the States of the Union disposed to meet the question in the spirit of justice and gatriotism.

Attest. ALVAH SABIN, PRESIDENT. G. G. BENEDICT, Z. K. PANGBORN, W. P. DAVIS,

We have no time to spare this week to give more than the proceedings of the Convention.

The Vermont Delegates at Philadelphia. (Por article of the 19th under the above ! head, is replied to by R. M. Gertroup Esq. ours with a presumption of his own, or where | called ms and many other of the seceding mount when he states that Rayner's proposition. commencing " whereas the question of slaveorganization," does not "ignore" the slavery question,—we let pass. We allow him, also, the full benefit of his explanation that the ment of the pretest, drawn by Gov. Johnston, of return of the Vermonters into the Council, Pennsylvania-a protest designed " to be placed on after the secession of the North, was merely on business. The account given of themselves by the five Vermont delegates, for whom Mr. Guilford writes, is the main thing.

Their last protest is as follows of the American party—being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects.

That we believe in and shall defend the

embraced within the design of our organ- majorny, when he is pledged to subm

n in that event we cannot consistently act. with fidelity to our principles and former professions, with any National organment of the question of slavery. We desire to place this protest upon the journals of the Council, that in no lature time the undersigned may be charged with infraction of plied faith to their fellow met ers, in failing to support the majority

W. F. Johnston, Penn.
J. Hawman Bell, Penn.
D. E. Smill, Penn.
B. Canifer, Penn.
John A. Prichet, H.
A. S. Livingston, N. J.
Assph H. Barrett, Vt.,
Horace Kingley, Vt.,

New Let March Comments, Del., E. S. McClellan, N. J.
W. D. Dennehower, H.
David B. Brook, Com.

Now let the circumstances of the case be onsidered. After a long series of Slavery lowing named gentlemen as candidates for the attempt on the part of Southerners to estab lish slavery at the point of the bowie knife in Kanzas, a national convention assembles remain silent on these great wrongs ; but Hos. Gro. W. BENEDICT, the South, even if the North were willing will not consent that the party shall remain neutral in the matter. They insult and defy the North ; aided by some northern caitiffs they adopt an out and out pro-slavery plat-The following gentlemen were appointed a form ; the North resist firmly and when overpowered by numbers, retire from the Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, Hon. John Por- ground and make their appeal to the people. All honor to them for so doing. Had the connection of the five delegates with the ouncil ceased here they would have had only commendation from us. But it did not dressed the Convention briefly and with his cease here. After all this, these five place

Hon. J. S. Morrill addressed the convention | man, to a pusilanimous document, -drawn with much force upon the political questions up by a doughface who refused to sign the northern platform and who remained in the council after all who had a spark of northern pluck had left and, if we mistake not, to The Committee on Resolutions reported the end, -a paper which half way apologises the following Preamble and Resolutions for the signing of the northern platform, and declares that the great question of the day aught not to enter into the platform of the party they are connected with. It goes much farther than that even It declares that the Freemen of Vermont to lay scale old party sogna. Missouri compromise was an whonorable and fair adjustment of the question of Slavery." The signers (if they understood what they were signing.) thus express their approval of strages upon the consermed ground of Freedom Such is not the doctrine of Vermont and have demanded now secrifices for its defense. That never has been. Vermont never approved the North-s wanter, gratuitous, and most abusive the admission of Missouri with slavery; it attempt to destroy the reputation of six men, at Philadlephia; and we, new and lare, in the same | was a great wrong, and it has never altered that opinion. When that wrong could not

be prevented. Vermont of course acquiesced The signing of the above paper we underupon the free territory of Kansas, and the descript stand Mr. Guilford to justify, though he is and to set this matter right before the people. tion by force, of the of ctive franchise. The repeal not particularly clear on this point, and he of the Misseuri Compromise, and virtually of the claims to speak for his colleagues. He desires refinance of 1787—that charter of Liberty, more moreover, that the delegates may be left to their " constituents," where we are content Demon has now paned that door, swent in band, to leave them. We venture, however, to and its first victim is the secred right of suffrage. express our belief, that the said "consti-Slavery was an accident-a would which time was | thents' - if (as we suppose them to be) they | Slavery was an accident—a would which time was thents"—if (as we suppose them to be) they

You now call (toy, Johnson a "doughface."

You now call (toy, Johnson a "doughface."

Every well-informed person knows him to be what member of the festy politic, making war upon all | mecrats in the State, whom, for all that apthe other members, and exercising fatal supermacy | pears thus far, no amount of violation of furth or outrage could drive into an express question was not "ignored." Mr. Rayner's resolu-Non of opposition to the aggressions of

future State, and thus steadily aims to make Stave- the Democrats, will consent to have it said of New England delegate took any part in the pro-

important question of the day. We make no account of Mr. Guilford's imputations of unfairness. We find nothing men, who personally, so far as we are ac- important, signers of Gov. Johnson's protest.

To the Editor of the Free Press :-

Sin -1 noticed with great surprise, in your ditorial of the 19th inst., your attack upon the Vermost Delicentes to the American Convention recently convened at Philadelphia. Having had the sor (and as such, I assure you Sir, I am proud to claim it) to be of that number, and consequently me of the "fee" you berute so unsparingly-I

ery freely." as that is a matter I know authory ofthat day-I notice with much astonishment that my estimable friend, Gov. Platcher, whom I respect very highly-was compelled to leave the Conven Aion, because " he was disgnated with his rollingues. to us, and I must learn the truth from his own line gentleman, owing to pressing engagements, was compelled to return home before the convention had be used, provided we could not unite on the Slavery After the unanimous adoption of the pre-amble and resolutions the Convention adwas even a possibility that the resolution would pass. Baside, Rayner's resolution did not ignore the slavery question, but left it open to free discussion and agitation-and out of more compliment to the man, I voted for his resolution-as did many of the northern and western members sends the Vermont Delegates, while the South almost to a man opposed

If this be censurable, Sir, then am I at fault. Imso numerously as those of last year. Entire | the majority pro-slavery resolution-and the Conharmony and the best of feeling prevailed | vention adjourned until morning. At eight A. M. on the following day, the northern and western members assembled at the Girard House, and unanit mously passed the resolution of adherence to

worthern principles.
You ask "why they (the five remaining delehead, is replied to by R. M. Gertrono Esq. gates) could not have seen that their errand, if ever We cheerfully allow the gentleman to speak they had one, was done, and be content to leave." Sent to the convention, after the minority for himself and his colleagues. The minor | To this I reply, a matter of business (the nature of points, as where he offsets a presumption of which it is not necessary for me to mention here) he disagrees with us in the use of terms-as | to the council-room, immediately after our meeting, for a few invocate, -that while there, we not we p in the proceedings -- but at once, we quietly withdrew ry does not come within the purview of this organization. does not visuately the slaver. eny an ensult." I come new to the grave charge of an endorse-

the contracts of the council, that in no future time the undersigned may be charged with infraction of express art the mornity resolution."

The undersigned, citizens of the I nited States and residents of the States set opposite their names, solemnly protest against the introduction of any question connected with slavery into the platform or principles right f freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to reasons that prompt him to act in opposition to the sition, and we may be wrong in making it. in all cases where it w does not conflict with the minion-let our construents represent us. I have rinciples of the Missoari Compronise act of 1820. That we believe that time-honored compact was an honorable and fair adjustionated the anestion of slavery. We desire maintained their position firmly, is well known to every member of that Convention-that they labored unremittingly against the adoption of the pre-slavery platform—and when it was passed, they deemed it an infraction of implied faith—a conflic-tion with the allegiance they owed to their own 6, 4 p-vol State-and an act of wrong and injustice to which they never would submit, Conclusions like these impelled them to the step they have taken-and a happy consciousoess of having performed their whole duty to Vermont, will enable them to live

Respectfully, R. M. GUILFORD. BUBLINGTON, June 20, 1855.

Middlesunv, June 23, 1845. among whose names you have given prominence to should have been suppleyed to give currency to the falsehoods put forth by one of those newspaper corout of bile street rumors, and whose fabrications are mer's web.

In brief, sir, there is not one word of truth in the phia .- not one word. I will substantiate this asion, if necessary, by testimony you yourself cannot gainsay. Not a solitary person of those you name " voted against the North" on any issue. Not publicly attached as the member of that committee from Vermont. Not a vote was given by me on hat committee, (and I withheld no vote,) on any ens of a score of propositions, in which I was not found alongside of the great majority of northern sen-though for from the north called, on every Vermont did not follow at a distance, there-

And yet I find, in a paper professing to advocate ree principles-in a paper claiming to represent the northern sontiment—in a paper which pretends to desire a union of all the Auti-Slavery votes of ood up firmly and decidedly for the North, in the f "a North" has been demonstrated! Where is he generality, the cauder, the simple justice, which your fellows had a right to expect from you ! I call on you to retract your erroneous imputations,

Respectfully, JOSEPH II. BARRETT.

P. S .- Since the above was written, I see you have published a circumstantial and conclusive reply from Mr. Guifford. His statem strictly correct, and leave little occasion for further answer, on the material points of your attack. is called a "Seward Whig." Neither he nor the Vermont delegates complained that the Stavery

tions contemplated no such thing, but just the re-

The New York Tribune on the War. The position of N. Y. Tribune, boldly as Pro-Slavery Platform. J. H. B. samed of late, as the champion of Russia in the present war, excites indignant comment Remarks. from many able journals and honest men. A 1. Mr. Barrett is not careful in his figures. ungenerous, ungentlemanly or abusive in Theremarks which he objects to, were not writer in the N. Y. Independent attributes anything we have said. We have spoken made on six, but on fire citizens of Vermont, the Tribune's Russian articles to Count solely of the political conduct of the gentle- whose names we gave. The difference is Gurowski, who has been, and still is, probably, in Russian pay. The writer takes up the other side with ability, and in his open-

quainted with them, have our respect. We 2. We gave no "prominence" to his name, do not see that Mr. Guilford has on the whole | neither directly nor by implication. If any | ing article, makes minee-meat of the Triimproved the position of the five Vermont prominence attaches to it in this matter, be makes it himself.

3. We repel his charge of "a wanton, gra- Bussia the entire command of the Mediterratuitous and most abusive attempt to destroy the reputation of six men [or five men, or any man | at home,"-or any where else-on this occasion, or on any other. There is not the scriber, is an evidence and a result. shadow of reason for his making it.

4. What Mr. Barrett asserts definitely, as to his own votes or the votes of others in trust you will permit me, through your columns, to | the convention, we put down as fact, on his define my position, and, as I believe, that of my assertion ; and very glad are we to learn from so reliable a source that any Vermont dele-Passing over the report that " on the second day gate was free from blame where we had reaor delogate from Vermont voted against the north guad reason, even, for we made use of such Barrett's denial is the first one which we have seen worthy of the least regard. The general accuracy of the Tribune's reports is admitted by members of the convention.

sons, sent as delegates by their constituents, aside from his personal feelings, I supposed he, too, reached a final vote, but left his signature to the who reckon themselves by hundreds of thouplatform of Northern principles, as I understood, to sands, come together to act on matters of was test in unwrapping my Trobess, when it came to national concern, and if,-instead of meeting hand; but not so. Where such announcement in open session, as Americans are wont to do, and as it becomes free men to do,—they let on the merning of the thirteenth on the fourty emphot at the pells.

Revolved, that the probabilitiery fuguer system—adopted by this stars, has by its saturary inturious, commended itself to the superior of the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and that we are apposed to the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people and the people and that we are apposed to the people and the people a in open session, as Americans are wont to used to be, the first column of the first page, not as leaky keyholes, imperfect, or even faulty ceived and executed this, is not very much swayed statements of what is said and done, get by the instinct of justice. But let this pass. abroad, they have no right to blame those who argue as well as they can from the information they are furnished with. To scrutinize severely the conduct of all who net in a kept, from his subscribers, these thrilling details, bepublic capacity, be it under government authority, or that of popular assemblies, or states fall to him. Did be suppose his readers to of organizations of any sort, is the right of ceived their opinions from him ? Has the deserved upon their conduct in decisive terms, provided writer, as to lead him to think of his readers as the It was well attended, though of course not mediately following the last votewas the adoption of only that it is done fairly, is the data of journalisis. That is just what we did-just what it would have been Mr. Barrett's duty to do towards us, had we been in his

place and he in ours. 5. Mr. Barrett, in the body of his letter makes no allusion to the protest which Mr. sent to the convention, after the minority platform was made by the seceders. Yet that protest furnished the basis of our remarks. with that document, as every way consistent for the present campaign, but for coming time. with the tone and position of the minority platform, which has the signatures of all the Vermont delegates, and which we as well as the northern people generally, commended so highly.

Our view of that protest remains unchanged. We think, as others do, that those who had emplor such to their fellow members in failing to concurred in the northern platform, greatly weakened their position by signing the protest. I hold the endorsement of this protest, Sir, a mere | We now suppose, however, that the Vermatter of opinion. Will the Editor of the Free | monters who signed it. did so without much consideration,-not realizing fully what it said, and how it must look when placed beside the other. If that was the case, it is a palembraced within the purposes and objects of the so liation. It is not a complete excuse howstyled "Koomoorkeng" organization ! Assume ever ; for men who take it upon them to act this point, and again read the protest. Is there in such circumstances, are bound to have so much importance to be attached to the simple act their eyes wide open. Perhaps however, Mr. of defining one's position, and explaining the Barrett will hardly thank us for that suppo-

t to their will We make it with no disparaging intent That if the question of slavery is to be passed upon and made a part of our National flar sigma arises from a conscientious expression of dertake the defence of Gov. Johnson of Pennson of their passed in the control of the control releania. He is well extra to do so if he please ization whose action on the question of slavery will result in endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act, and which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missas Its sanction to against the introduction of any question connected with Slavery" into the " platform or principles" of the party be is connected withwill find it difficult to remove the affix of " doughface" from his name, whether he has been heretofore known as a " Seward Whig'

> 6. We have a general remark or two to make, not confined in its bearing to Mr. Barrett's letter. We commended and com mend now, the minority platform, though we see no new doctrine in it, and we give praise in when envy and jealousy shall be hushed in the to those who secoded from the majority and dience of death-and vituperation and calumnious made it. Yet we do not see any reason for attacks upon their integrity shall be forever for- claiming for them, as many do, the credit of excessive boldness and decision for their doing so. The right path was plain before them -For Vermonters it was the easy path too .-They would have been bold men indeed, if they had gone with the majority, or withheld their names from the positive declarations of the minority address in favor of freedom .-Dear No. -Your weekly issue of Friday last, True, the convention at Philadelphia was entains an attack upon six citizens of Vermont- | the first national one in which it was found that "there is a North," in the sense in mine-which requires some notice. It is a matter | which the phrase is now used, but it was because there has been no national conver tion since the Kanzas-Nebraska bill was espendents whose trade it is to manufacture news passed. "The North" had been found by the people of the free states, long before that convention was thought of, and that the

northern delegates knew right well. The marvellous thing of the day, in our njurious charges you make against the persons you | view, is that so many in the free states who really meant to move steadily towards " the north," under a strange hallucination turned aside from the straight and plain path, and one ever thought for a moment of approving the first principles, just so far as they prevail. hom failed to come fully up to the principles pro- religious liberty, and which as a political claimed to the world in the minority report of the Platform committee—to which my name has been states, viz. to divide them, and thus make them fall easier victims, to the united power, which the slave states are sure to put

> gone from most minds, and most happy shall we be to find that there is nothing to prevent that close and firm union of free timent throughout the northern states, and that stability of action which alone can mion we would be the last to lay a straw-

(L) Is there another man in Vermont who can write so frigid, heartless, so Siberian an article as the editor of the Free Press. His article headed "Sampson Agonistes," (of last week.) shows sympathy with no human being, nor cause on this globe .- Standard.

was mainly made up of quotations from the Standard. It is eruel to quote the editor of the Standard, either to himself or to our readers. We must try to spare both in

We are under obligations to Hon Sol-

The N. H. House of Representative by a vote of 203 to 82, have voted to have their Senators and Representatives in Con-

bune's lame attempt to show that the possession of Constantinople, would not give nean and of Europe. Of the feeling excited by the Tribiac's general course, the following communication from an intelligent sub

The Resident Editor of the Tribune, and

urchase a village bell, declared he would not hear it when it was rung. the victories of the Allies. He is set against the Allies, and in favor of Russia. To him the success son to impute it when we wrote. We say of the former is an abouination. If, at any time, the Allies are successful, our editor refuses t statements as were sent abroad and left before | know it; or at least, he refuses to let his readers know the public, without any specific denial. Mr. it. The Semi-Weekly Tobase, of the 15th, illustrates this. By the papers of other presses, great sucecoos are reported on the part of the Allies. Every mark of important victories accompanies their an-

As it once was with the Tribune, so I expected i If a hundred and fifty or two hundred per- would be at this time. As a faithful journalist, would issue his flaming announcement. No time allusion to it. On the second column none; on the third none; fourth none; fifth the notice comes Clase under his standing terms, was stuck, in ver-Such a tameners of place, of appearance, and of an-

sunnessed and such a studied withholding of dethis proceeding does the Tribune honor, creases its popularity, in the minds of its readers, will wonder at few things. Who would have supposed this editor would have

care gold or prejudice rendered them unwelcome or every one in our country, and to remark popularity of this noble paper so far intoxicated this flattered negro did of his mistress after becoming his wife-" I'm your Lordy God".

For a few months past, this editor has written largely, on strategical topics connected with this war. The conduct of the Allies, he was consured very freely. They were, in his view, very legy in troops-unskilled in strategy and in tactics-much inferior to their enemy, in torce of character and of mon-with not much hope in the shape of colonial, or foreign levies-and, therefore, they must fail a no distant day, from want of men-foiled before Sebastopol, they would probably be defeated in the He attaches to it in his postscript, and field-finally that a darkness, of something more leaves us to infer that he is quite account.

and enforced these statements and hypotheses; and showed much impatience, with those who disented. With these lucubrations, severe and undignified words have been freely mingled. Hence they have ome quite distasteful to persons of courtesy and of the Tribuar.

What were the motives of this editor, people may jecture. Still, to me, it is far less likely that a foreign patronage stimulates him, than that he is an Irish Rumanist, embittered against Great Britain. A word more and I close :-

The New York Testune has, hitherto, borne a fine was this displayed more favorably than at the breaking ou of this war. In support of this, I could quote many paragraphs from its columns. But such change, as we now witness, has come; and may lead the spigred, hereafter, to doubt, whether the names, even of GREEGEY & Mc ELLRATH, will surely be arrayed against oppressors.

"Am I Jiles Jolter, or am I not " From the Middlebury Register of the 20th speaking of the manifesto of principles which the seceding delegates, at Philadelphia, put

It is an open, avowed, manly platform. It has none of the odor of the odark lantern' about it. It invites all to stand upon it, in an equal position. It embraces, too, all that was aimed at by the great mass of the American party at the North H takes all the ground, that party would have ever per manently adopted, in this state, and-w manently adopted, in this state, and—we may at least say this much is our own behalf -it assumes nothing more. Our readers will bear us witness that from the first, we have claimed this to be the position of the party in this section of the union. Assuming any other position, it would be ahandened, and deservedly, by nine tenths of all the freemer who have joined its ranks in New England.

The italies are those of the Register, which we see makes no allusion to its editor as hav ing signed the supplementary protest; the first sentence of which is as follows The undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the States set oppo-site their names, solemnly protest against

the introduction of any question connectes with slavery into the platform or principle of the American party-being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects. As the Grand National Council absolved the individuals of the order from their obliga-

tions to keep secret their names as members there can be no objection to our being inform ed whether J. H. Barrett editor of the Register, and J. H. Barrett, signer of that protest are one and the same person. If they are, we should be glad to have the consistency of the two quotations with each other made out. To our view they are as opposite as if Bunyan's " Mr. Facing-both-ways," California Arrivals.-The Stor

West from San Juan arrived at New York on Sunday with 500 passengers and \$700,000, were only a short distance behind, came tion. Is this always to be so ! place a bar to the aggressions of the slave rushing upon those stationary. By the crash The Slave power in our country is indeed a ower in the nation. In the way of such a two or three cars were injured, and a man great power. It has gained possession of the

> yield of gold been as great. At the branch during eight days from May 8th A block of buildings in San Francisco was

destroyed by fire; loss \$75,000. 20,50; wheat \$1 %;

The Strength of the Slave Power. "It was urged" (in the Convention of 1787 which framed the U. S. Constitution) that no principle could justify taking slaves into computation in apportioning the number of representatives a State should have in the government. That it involved the absurdity of increasing the power of a State in making laws for freemen in propor-tion as that State violated the rights of free-dom. That it might be proper to take slaves into consideration, when taxes were to be apportioned, because it had a tende account in giving representation tended to encourage the slave trade, and to make it the interest of the States to continue that infamous traffic. That slaves could not be taken into account as men or citizens, becitizens, in the States which adopted or con tinued slavery. If they were to be taken into account as property, it was asked, what peculiar circumstance should render this proferring consequence and power in the govern-ment to its possessors, rather than any other property! And why slaves should, as pro-perty, be taken into account, rather than perty, be taken into account, rather than horses, cattle, mules or any other species? And it was observed by an honorable member from Massachusetts, that he considered it as dishonorable and humiliating to enter into compact with the slaves of the Southern States, as it would be with the horses and

Luther Martin was the Attorney General of Maryland, a member of the Convention of a Medical School than any other town in the 1787, and one of the few who refused their sanction to its doings. In his report to the lation, and from the occupation of many of its from this time to ten, the debates generally Legislature of Maryland of the course of de- inhabitants affording many cases for surgical lag. The floor is taken by one of those bores bate in that Convention, we find the fore- operations and medical observation. During known as "dinner-bells," and the greater going passage. The language is that of a patriot and of a statesman, -of a man who have been performed by Dr. Thayer in the that giving the States power and influence in the Union in proportion as they cruelly and wantonly sport with the rights of their fellow creatures, ought to be considered as a solemn mockery of, and insult to that God whose protection we had implored, and could not fail to hold us up in detestation, and render us contemptible to every true friend of liberty in the world."

Few have any adequate conception of the remendous power which the unjust provision, so forcibly condemned by Luther Martin. has given to the slave states. Though the slaves have no more to do with the laws or and Microscopy will receive particular at pies in the morning's report perhaps two with choosing law makers, than the sheep and hogs have, yet every slave counts equal to three fifths of a free white person, to increase the political power of the masters their movements—heartless in the sacrifice of their | and only for a few years has the proportion | ada; the music of the best Band in the state Slave States would have had only serty-fire announcement of them is enough. per cent of the votes in the House of Representatives which they have had. This thirty-For ever cent of congressional power is just so much bounty given to them in favor of maintaining slavery. To strengthen and increase that advantage has been the steady aim of southern politicians of all creeds and parties. For that end Missouri was made a slave state. For that end Texas was annexed. For that cander. There was such a spect in them, also, as | end | the Missouri compromise prohibition did not comport with the position, and circulation | was broken, in violation of the most sacred engagements which the forms of law, the oaths of lawgivers, the honor of statesmen and public faith itself could make. For that end Kansas has been made the field of open and lawless violence from the inhabitants of Missouri,-such violence as never before was reputation for its love of right. And, at no time, known or thought of in the country,-and for that end such atrocious acts are upheld by the almost universal language of the

Southern Press. But the thirty-fire per cent of representatives given them by their slaves does not up not over 2,000,000, a little more than one third of the entire white population of for a new election. the Slave States. The 4,000,000 and more who own no slaves, form a grand material to tically, the Southern States are ruled by the 347,525 alayeholders, compacted together by lay aside every dispute among themselves in the State or Nation comes up in any form.

Nothing like this exists in the Free States. and the George Law, from Aspinwall with purpose. Even the last and blackest outrage | the milder etiquette of their English breth- pearance, and a bad voice, he never speaks 714 passengers and \$1,052,287 in treasure of all could not have been consummated, had ren. I sometimes find your editors poking but to a full House and a deeply intent and the California mails of June 2d. arrived not Free State representatives and senators fun at those long-drawn diplomatic cir- audience. at New York on Monday. The French frigate | been found, who, though calling themselves Acheron was at San Juan, awaiting the democrats and the special friends of popular rians just hint a fault or hesitate dislike", the debate until the next evening when he Kinney expedition. As the train on the rights, were ready to show themselves the when the thoughts of their hearts would resumes the floor of right. Of this gentlema Railroad was descending a very steep | willing tools of despotism,-who were ready grade, the coupling of one of the forward cars to vote away their country's honor, and the "You lie. Sir," or "Sir, I perceive that he is a good speaker and produced a great broke. This created a space between the pledged rights of their own free constituencies, separated cars, and rung the Engineer's bell. -who were content, if they could but secure style, you have enough of it at Washington, a piece of insufferable impudence. To turn a signal to stop, which he obeyed. In an the baubles of office and the pay of treachery, but I must say, that as an American, I should a point against Mr. Gladstone, he actually instant after, the balance of the cars, which to take also everlasting infamy for their por- come off hetter in certain fire-side disputes, carried in his Virgil and read an extract from

named Samuel Anderson, from Jefferson Co., strongholds of the government. The public country is deeply interested in the subject of wearisome interval and then Mr. Layard N. Y., who was sitting on the plattform, was offices and the public treasure of the nation are under its control. The influence of a cor-James Vanness, democrat, has been elected | rupt national administration, spread like a mayor of San Francisco; 4 k. n. aldermen net work all over the land, is on its side and 4 democrats and 4 k. n. assistant alder. But for all that, if the men of the Free States | throwing the minority, and the opposition | disconnected, and after losing himself, he men were elected. The mining news is will but unite for Freedom as the men of the will not make such a bid nor will the minis- keeps dashing on with the impetuosity and empouraging; at no previous time has the Slave States waite for Slavery, it can be vanquished; its swelling waves can be beat mint 43,277 ounces of gold were deposited down and confined within its proper limits game is to be played by the peace party the top of his voice, and rushes and blunders and hereafter the growth of our country may be seen as the patriots of early days intended by the accessions of three prominent men the foot of the gamut and so he starts it should be seen, in the spread, not of Slavery, Business quiet: markets inactive: prices but of Friedow. We rejoice to see the tokens maintained; dome and Gallego flour of this Union on every band, and pray God he leads most conceiled, or defiant, or impuse next morning, pruned and put into shape by that the good work may go forward till its deat, it is impossible to say He moves a the reporters, though you don't recognize that the good work may go forward till its deat, it is impossible to say He moves a the reporters, though you don't recognize that the good work may go forward till its resolution condemning "the ambiguous lan-

took place on Sunday. The procession, com- his virulent whose of Peel, his famous posed mainly of several hundred of the infamous plagiary of the Wellington ear the State, and headed by the Cornet Band dice against him, and I came away worthy man.

or Ir axins now-a-days on the slightest provocation. Almost every day in the month has given us some water. The fall of Sunday perty, (of all others the most edious in its perty, (of all others the most edious in its nature,) entitled to the high privilege of conrains again. The rainy season seems to have

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVER-

pleasure to announce the flattering prospects of this department of the University. The number of students in attendance h s very much increased from that of last year. We regard Burlington as better adapted to the wants of State, possessing as it does, a greater popu- brings us to half past seven or eight o'clock. this session twenty-sir surgical operations part of the House respond by slipping out also believed, as he says in another place : presence of the Medical Class, among which at first I sympathized with the honorable may be mentioned amputations of the foot. fingers and toes, removal of diseased bones. tumors, tonsils, &c., cataract, and other one- in their place I would resent such a rapid rations on the eye. We are informed that vacating of seats as an insult, but in a very the Chair of Surgery has become vacant by short time I began to wish that the rules of the resignation of Dr. Nelson, but that it will be supplied previous to the commencement of the next annual session. The private course of medical instruction will commence about the 15th of July and will consist of readings, selves talk and satisfying their constituencies' recitations, and occasional lectures on medicine and its collateral sciences. Chemistry tention.

The Fourth.

We call attention to the grand Fourth of Taking the average of the whole time from July excursion on Lake Champlain, an 1790 to the present, we find that thirty-five per | nounced in another column. A boat ride cent of the Slave State representatives have from Burlington to "Old Ti," on the fine been given to them because of their slaves, and roomy steamers United States and Cangone as low as one third of the whole! In or anywhere this side of the large cities; and other words, had the representation been a splendid display of fireworks, are inducemade to depend on the free whites alone, the | ments which need not be dilated upon. The

I CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PARE PRESS.] Letters from England. NO. XXXIV LONDON, May 30, 1855.

In continuing my description of the British House of Commons, I think I cannot do better | rival and asserted for himself a position as than string comments upon an account of the an orator unapproached by any living Enrecent exciting debate respecting the Vienna glishman, all the world has heard of. It has conferences-a debate which drew out a very large share of the talent in the House, and embodied many illustrations of Parliamen- hardly referred to a note, never paused a

tary practice. day," we will notice one or two matters trations, extracts, with a whirl and fury that which came up in the course of preliminary took the breath away and left stenography business. You often hear of Mr. so and so panting after : and he did it all with the accepting the Chiltern Hundreds' you must know that a member of Parliament cannot, unless in some way disqualified, vacate his seat, and you must also remember that I before mentioned, that by accepting an office of trust and emolument under the crown, a member vacates his seat of necessity. come up to the real advantage which they Now the stewardship of the Chiltern Hunenjoy, by a great deal. From their proper- dreds (lands in Buckinghamshire formerly ty, and their class sympathies, the slave- belonging to the crown) though entirely an and his direct, irresistible logic, you will holders form a united and powerful Aristo- obolate office and without any emolument, is look long even among the dead for his peer cracy, in whose hands is found almost the supposed still to be an office of trust and Here again take me entire influence of the Southern community. | emolument, and as such to require the mem. | such a man as Gladstone awakes an enthu In fact the Southern States are governed by ber accepting it to vacate his seat. Accord- siasm which perhaps blinds the critic. On the slaveholders, and to such an extent 18 the | ingly any one wishing to resign his place in | this occasion he seems to appreciate the popular vote in their hands that the entire | Parliament applies to the chancellor of the | anomaly of his position, and to feel that it Southern Congressional representation is de- exchequer for the stowardship of the Chiltern will require all the resources at his command termined by them, and chosen of them, with Hundreds, which he no sooner gets than he to vindicate his apparent inconsistency. He hardly an exception. The number of slave- resigns, that it may serve a similar purpose speaks boldly and nobly, calling on the holders is shown by the last census, to for future applicants. In such cases, notice be 347,525. They and their families make is immediately given in Parliament that the zation and human progress to do all that can seat has been vacated, and a writ is ordered

Among the questions put to the Government was one by Mr. Bright, our plain spoken Next rises Lord John Russell. Small in make mobs out of, but they have little more | friend from Manchester, respecting the recall | stature, feeble, and apparently worn out with influence than the slaves themselves. Prac- of the Governor of Gibraltar, who, he insin- toil, he has the least physical presence of any uated, was not a "rational man." The man in the House. His voice is shallow, his House laughed, as the House always does, at | tones low and almost unvaried, his vocals their condition, and ready at a moment to Mr. Bright's good natured, but random disagreeably flat. Pray how is it that when hits. Lord Palmerston, however, "thought ever this little weak old man rises to his feet. whenever the question of their political power | that such was not quite the language to be | there is such a rush from the lobbies and reapplied to an old and deserving public ser- freshment rooms. Such a bending of necks vant." The House acquiesced in the rebuke, from the remote corners of the House, such In them political power is spread through all | and Mr. Bright was put into an uncomfort- | an alertness on the part of the reporters to classes. There never has been any one feeling or interest to bind them together as there Mr. Disraeli, who, as you know, has in him. York contemporary who talks so dippantly of is with the slaveholders. Thus 347,525 white | self audacity and impudence enough to say | English affairs, says that Lord John Russel voters in the free States, who with their anything, confessed to the courtesy which is a "man of moderate abilities." So much families may be taken also at 2,000,000, not prevails in the house, and took advantage of the worse for your contemporary. I car only exert no control over the remaining it to conciliate favor, by saying "I would imagine a veteran Parliamentarian giving 11,330,000 white persons in the free States, much sooner criticise the conduct of the such advice as this to a political aspirant at but they always have been variously divided | noble | lord (J. Russel) than that of Lord | the outset of his Parliamentary career among themselves. The inhabitants of the Westmoreland who is not in his place." No "Never miss a speech of Lord John's run free States have never fairly realized the in- one could sit through an exciting debate in from your club-room, throw away your tentional and steady encroachment of the House of Commons without acknowledge cigar, leave your partner in the midst of a Slave-power, and most unfortunately too, it ling that the courteous and dignified lan- waltz, rather than be absent when he is has always found means to divide the Free- guage in which even personalities are clothed speaking. Contrast his weighty sentences State power in Congress, whenever any quest by the most open antagonists, bespeaks an fraught with the wisdom of experience, his tion affecting either power directly has come assembly of gentlemen. I know that unless deliberate unimpassioned judgment, his inup there. Keeping its own force as firmly certain Hibernian Honorable Gentlemen are | timate knowledge of history, and his plain knit as a Grecian phalanx, it has by coaxing. | sadly belied, they sometimes blackguard each | manly language with the much more brilliant threats and bribes always been able to secure | other on the floor of the House in no very and more demonstrative accomplishments of enough of the timid and corrupt members | elegant "terrums," but I believe it is allow- | hundreds of his compeers, and learn why in from the Free States to accomplish its own | ed that the Irish Brigade are coming under spite of a cold manner, an uninteresting at cumlocutions in which adroit Parliamenta- Mr. Whiteside moves the adjournment of naturally dictate an honest Johnsonian. man I shall not have much to say-though you are a vile whig." If you prefer this effect -but he did one thing which I thought if there were less.

But the galleries are full the members, from a blue book ! conches are crowded not only because the The dinner hour comes again another deba'e, but because it is plain that a great | Some men seem never to outgrow their boy intellectual contest is coming off. A resolu- hood, though Mr. Layard's hair is begin tion is to be proposed by the leader of the ning to be peppered, he has the most boyish opposition with a manifest design of over- style of talking you can imagine. Random, is understood also that a deep intermediate | He begins every sentence with a "now", a lately strengthened—or rather complicated. downwards like a torrent, till he gets lost at under whose auspices the war was inaugu- again with another " now" an octave higher Election returns from all the counties in Illinois, show a majority of 14,000 against the prohibitory tiquor law. The total vote poll
The state of the inventor, walking and talks. But unfortunately for the inventor, walking and talks. The state of the foremost men in the night him with them at all, you find them well worth reading. Mr. Layard's experience in the East of as one of the foremost men in the night him with the might him with the night him with the might him with the might him with the mat all, you find them well worth reading. Mr. Layard's experience in the East of as one of the foremost men in the night him with the mat all, you find them well worth reading. Mr. Layard's experience in the East of as one of the foremost men in the night him with the mat all, you find them well worth reading. there are the foregate forest from all its beginning the foregate foregate foregate foregate foregate foregate foregate foregate for such foregate

THE PENERAL OF N. B. HARWELL, Esq., But, knowing som the graph is antegedents-Masonic fraternity, present from all parts of | -I went to hear him with a strong preju playing sacred and minor music, moved from still stronger dislike. I have confessed to a Mr. Haswell's former residence to the Unita- prejudice-but he seemed to me to speak rian Church, where the sermon was preached himself vain, unscrupulous, and intriguing, by Rev. Mr. Young. In spite of the steady in every sentence. It would be unjust not rain, the house was filled to overflowing, and to say also that he exhibited a wonderful many stood outside who could not get within finesse, great adroitness as an intellectual the outer doors. After the sermon followed gladiator, and above all a consummate skill the interment in the grave-yard with Masonic in slinging his smooth pebbles right at the honors, which closed the public testimonial of vulnerable point of his adversary. He attack respect for the memory of a good citizen and ed the minstry for two hours and a half but it was all personal, all bitter-cexcellent vituperation" as the Times, excellently said. Mr. Disraelt is not a fluent nor an elegant speaker - he frequently blunders and corrects himself and his speeches seem more weighty when read than in the delivery He is awkward in his movements, and in spite of his proverbial dandyism in dress, is unpreposeesing in appearance. He seems always to aim at "hits" in his speeches. stry or Vermony.-The annual Course of and in this he always succeeds. I have been Medical Lectures has just closed, and it is a trying to think of something good that I could say of him to relieve so had a picture-I can think of nothing except that he has a pretty small foot, and "a love of a lattle white hand."

> An hour in preliminary business and two hours and a half in opening the dehate-that behind Mr Speaker's chair. I confess that gentlemen who were so unceremoniously refused a hearing and thought that if I was the gallery would allow me also to heat a temporary retreat with an assurance of requiring my place. Happy men to be allowed even this opportunity of hearing your-The reporters lounge and chat and sharpen their pencils a speech of half an hour occur squares-perhaps one. And now the old buzz rises again | nobody seems to hear but the reporters, and they don't hear much --This is a dreary wearisome time for the unfortunate occupants of the hard benches in the strangers' gallery. About nine members drop in again one by one. The House is filling but very noisy. Suddenly a clear voice rings through the din : the House is still in an instant : half a dozen men in the gallery loap up and bear over the railing, and a whisper goes about : that's Mr. Gladstone. ' Everybody expects a treat when Mr. Gladstone rises. His open, ingenuous countenance, his clear eyes, and his modest, scholarly bearing conciliate you as completely as the sinister look of his rival repelled. The great budget-

speech by which Mr. Gladstone baffled that been written by an able witness, that in the delivery of that great five hours speech "he moment, brake through cheers, dashed Before proceeding to the "orders of the through interpellations, logic, figures, illusutmost ease and got to the end without turn ing a hair." His voice is clear, his articulation elegant, and though his sentences are long, and complex, they are so finished and balanced and so happily modulated by the swelling and falling tones of his rich and flexible voice, that he charms you as a more elocutionist. But when you consider also his wonderful imagination, his scholarship. Government in the name of European civili be done towards opening to Christendom the gates by which they may return to happiness

and to peace.

the Encid as coolly as he would have read